tions, and in the authorization of technical assistants for the Governor-General in addition to those otherwise provided by law.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL[5]

Spanning a little over three centuries, the Philippine Islands have had one hundred and twenty-two Spanish and American Chief Executives. Although seldom if ever recalled, the Philippines also had one English Governor, Mr. Dawsonne Drake, whose troubled experiences as deputy and provisional governor of Manila featured a brief stay during the Seven Years' War. The eleven Governors-General under the American regime were William Howard Taft, 1901-19045 Luke E. Wright, 1904-1906} Henry C. Ide, 19065 James F. Smith, 1906-19095 W. Cameron Forbes, 1909-19135 Francis Burton Harrison, 1913-19215 Leonard Wood, 1921-19275 Henry L. Stimson, 1928-19295 Dwight F. Davis, 1929-19325 Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., 1932-1933, and Frank Murphy, 1933-1935. Various Vice Governors have served as Chief Executives of the Islands in an *ad interim* capacity. The last Vice Governor was Dr. J. Ralston Hayden, a member of the political science department of the University of Michigan who had an intimate acquaintance with Philippine conditions, and who modestly and capably performed the duties of his office and filled in acceptably as Acting Governor-General.

My acquaintance with Governors-General of the Philippine Islands began in 1906 with General Smith, and ended

with Mayor Murphy of Detroit, whom I accompanied from the United States to Manila when he came over to be the Islands' Chief Executive. In 1907 my mother made the long trip to visit me along with the party of Secretary of War and

[B]See the books produced by two former Governors-General: Francis Burton Harrison, *Ike Cornerstone of PMlfyfine Independence* (1924), and W. Cameron Forbes, *The Philityine Islands* (1928).